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## OPERATING SESSION REAUTHORIZATION IN A USER-OPERATED DEVICE

### Field Of The Invention

The present invention relates to user-operated devices and, more particularly, to authorization processes for use in user-operated devices.

### Background Information

Some personal electronic devices such as, for example, personal computers (PCs), personal digital assistants (PDAs), and mobile phones include authentication processes to help ensure that only authorized users can operate the device. This feature is often used to prevent others from accessing confidential information available through the device and/or accumulating service charges for using the device (e.g., cell phones).

Some conventional authentication processes include (a) multi-step login processes, (b) biometrics units that can determine whether the user is authorized by sensing a physical feature of the user, and (c) security devices (e.g., encryption ring) that are physically carried by the user to "unlock" the personal computing device.

Currently, the multi-step login process is widely used. Typically, the multi-step login process begins when the device is powered on or reset. The device then prompts the user to enter a login name and password via a user interface (e.g., keyboard or keypad) before allowing the user to otherwise operate the device. Generally, the login name and the password must each include several characters. Using the user interface, the user then enters the several characters of the user's login name, and then enters the



quickly and easily re-authenticate the operating session, thereby avoiding significant disruptions in the operating session. Alternatively, the authorization update process may use the position of the cursor or a voice signal to re-authorize the operating session.

### Brief Description Of The Drawings

FIGURE 1 illustrates a block diagram of a user-operated device with an authorization-update module, according to one embodiment of the present invention.

FIGURE 2 illustrates a flow diagram of the operation of the user-operated device of FIGURE 1, according to one embodiment of the present invention.

FIGURE 3 illustrates a prompt for the authorization-update module, according to one embodiment of the present invention.

### Detailed Description

FIGURE 1 a user-operated device 10 with an authorization-update module 11, according to one embodiment of the present invention. The authorization-update module is described below in conjunction with FIGURE 2. The term module is used herein can refer to software or hardware implementations of an authorization-update process. The user-operated device 10 can be a computer system, a PDA, a cell phone, or other electronic device that is to be operated by a user in authenticated operating sessions.

In this embodiment, the user-operated device 10 includes a control unit 12 and a user interface 14. The user interface 14 includes an input device 15 and an output device 16. For example, the input device 15 may be a keyboard or keypad, whereas the output device 16 may be a display such as a monitor or liquid crystal display (LCD). In addition, the input and output devices 15 and 16 may include a microphone and speaker for interfacing with the user in audio signals (e.g., voice recognition and activation techniques).

In this embodiment, the control unit 12 is also configured with a login module 17, similar to conventional login modules. The login module 17 includes an authentication module 18 and an idle timer 19. The idle timer 19 counts the time from the last time the user operated the device (e.g., operated the user interface). For example, the input device 15 may be a keypad, which resets the idle time each time the user activates a key. The control unit 12 monitors the idle timer 19 and detects when the predetermined idle timeout has been reached.



user to continue the operating session without significant delay, without losing the current state of the user-operated device 10 and without losing the user's thought process.

If the authorization-update process is not properly completed within a third predetermined time period (normal idle timeout), a next operation 25 is performed. In operation 25, the operating session cannot be continued unless the login module 17 determines the user is an authorized user as described in operation 20. Thus, if the user-operated device 10 has been idle for a period less than the normal idle timeout but greater than the rapid idle timeout, operation 24 is performed to continue the operating session. However, if the user-operated device 10 has been idle for greater than the normal idle timeout, then operation 25 is performed to continue the operating session.

In alternative embodiment, if user does not perform the full authorization process with a fourth predetermined time period (powerdown idle timeout), the device enters a standby or inactive mode, in which the device can be shut down or placed in some other energy saving mode. The user must then perform some additional step or steps to proceed to operation 20. For example, the normal idle timeout may be one hour and the powerdown idle timeout may be five hours. Thus, in this example, the user may perform operation 25 to continue the operating session if the user-operated device has been idle for more than the normal idle timeout but less than the powerdown idle timeout. If the device is idle for more than the powerdown idle timeout, the user may be required to restart the user-operated device 10, after which the operational flow returns to operation 20.

FIGURE 3 illustrates a prompt for the authorization-update module 11 (FIGURE 1), according to one embodiment of the present invention. In this embodiment, the user interface 14 (FIGURE 1) implements the input device 15 (FIGURE 1) so as to include a mouse (not shown), and the output device 16 (FIGURE 1) to include a monitor (not shown) that can display characters and a cursor. After the rapid idle timeout, the authorization-update module 11 causes the user interface 14 to display characters 30, as a prompt for the authorization-update process. In one embodiment, the prompt is displayed when the user tries to operate the user-operated device 10 after the operating session was suspended. In response to the prompt, the user would then select or "click" a predetermined character that is being displayed, within the update timeout, to properly

complete the authorization-update process. In this example, there are eighty characters 30, thereby significantly decreasing the chance (i.e., one in eighty) that an unauthorized user will randomly select the proper authorization-update response. In an alternative embodiment, the authorization-update process may require the selection of two predetermined characters as the proper response. Thus, the probability of randomly selecting the correct two characters becomes  $1/[(80)(79)]$ . The user may also press the appropriate key of a keyboard (not shown) instead of using the cursor to select the predetermined character. Of course, in other embodiments, a different number of keyboard characters may be used. In addition, characters that are not commonly part of a keyboard can also be displayed. Still further, a plurality of icons, or a combination of icons and characters can be displayed. The user would then have to select the predetermined character or icon within the update timeout to complete the authorization-update process.

In yet another embodiment (not shown), the user interface 14 may also include a microphone, which is used to receive an acoustic voice signal from the user. In this alternative embodiment, the user would utter a predetermined word or phrase into the microphone to engage in the authorization-update process. The control unit 12 includes a voice recognition module (not shown) that determines whether the user is an authorized user. In this embodiment, the user would choose the predetermined word or phrase and train the voice recognition module to recognize the user's pronunciation. This embodiment significantly increases the number of possible predetermined responses to an authorization-update prompt.

In yet another alternative embodiment, the predetermined response is the placement of the cursor at a predetermined point on the monitor within the update timeout. Merely placing the cursor at this point, or alternatively, clicking on this point serves as the response to the prompt. The prompt itself may be an acoustic signal (e.g., a beep or other sound, or a phrase requesting the authorization-update response) in these alternative embodiments. Still further, the display of a screen saver may serve as the prompt in these embodiments.

In still another alternative embodiment, the predetermined response is the user looking at a predetermined character or icon displayed by the user interface, or a

predetermined location on a monitor of the user interface. The user-operated device includes a unit that monitors the user's eye or eyes and determines which point on the monitor that the user is viewing. For example, the Eyegaze technology available from LC Technologies, Inc., Fairfax, Virginia can be used.

The foregoing embodiments are intended to be illustrative of the principles of the present invention and are not intended to limit the invention to the particular embodiments described. Accordingly, while the preferred embodiment of the invention has been illustrated and described, it will be appreciated that various changes can be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

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